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1917
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May
1917

GRADUATE THESIS

SUBJECT:-

"THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY."

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THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY.

The Social Survey is an endeavor to take stock of the various phases of the community which are vitally related to the welfare of humankind in that community. A social survey may be summed up briefly as follows: it is an implement for more intelligent democracy, its chief features or characteristics being: the careful investigation, analysis, and interpretation of the facts of social problems; the recommendation and outlining of action based on the facts, and the acquainting and educating of the community not only to conditions found but to the corrective and preventive measures to be adopted. The survey lays, moreover, emphasis upon the importance of studying problems in their various community wide relations and urges co-operative action on a community wide basis. It deals with the whole district and endeavors to lead individuals to think in terms of the whole. It is the application of scientific method to the study and solution of social problems, which have specific geographical limits and bearings, plus such a spreading of its facts and recommendations as will make them, as far

as possible, the common knowledge of the community and a force for intelligent co-ordinated action.

The first great social survey of modern times was that of Charles Booth, in his "Life and Labor of the People of London", on which he spent many years and a great fortune. It is, perhaps, the most comprehensive social survey that has ever been made by a private party.

One of the great social surveys made by a private organization in the United States is the Pittsburgh Survey. This survey was carried on under the auspices of the Charities Publication Committee of New York and was directed by Paul U. Kellog. This most successful piece of work started a train of surveys of which Newburgh, Topeka, Fargo, and Springfield have been but later developments. One of the reviewers of the Pittsburgh Survey recently said that "It outstrips any social work done in this generation". At any rate the survey idea has spread rapidly. Social surveys vary greatly, first as to the scope of the survey, and second as to the persons who may properly make the survey. The scope of the survey depends upon whether it is a survey for a small community or for a large

one. It is very much easier to make a thorough going survey of a small organized community than of a large one with its complex interests, its interlocking organizations, and its immense diversity of population, economic activities, and social functions.

In the survey of small communities, the effort may be to make a rather preliminary survey that will produce an appreciation of the problems of the community. Such a survey can be made easily and cheaply and will serve as a working basis for a more intensive investigation of some of the significant problems discovered. On the other hand, a social survey may be a very complete investigation of the various interests, activities, industries, organizations, and phases of community life.

For the large community, the social survey may take any one of a number of different forms. As in the case of the small community it may consist of a rapid, rather superficial kind of social prospecting confined to certain neighborhoods of the community. The purpose of this survey would be to provide a cross section of the community life. Or the survey may be a wider investigation, but not intensive, taking in perhaps the whole community preparatory to a more complete

study later. Or, it may seem best to make a complete survey of the whole city, based upon a preliminary survey by paying special attention to those phases of the city's life which the preliminary survey has shown to be of chief significance. The best example of this type is the Pittsburgh Survey. Or again, the survey may be a community problem survey. In this case, the investigation is confined to one or more specific problems in the community, such as health, recreation, sanitation, industry, etc.

The surveys differ from each other also with regard to the persons making the survey. An investigation of a community may be made by experts trained for such work. In that case, the whole of the investigation would probably be made by parties outside the city. Again, the survey may be made by certain interested persons in the community itself, under the direction of an expert. Or again, the survey may be made by certain people in the community on the basis of an outline and printed or typewritten plan prepared by experts. Each of these plans has its advantages and its shortcomings.

The ideal survey is not a one organization job, but a community job. That is, a co-operative under-

taking, joined in by many organizations and individuals. It is this type of a survey which we propose to consider in this paper, "The Co-operative Community Survey".

I. THE GENERAL SCOPE OF A COMMUNITY SURVEY.

A survey to cover as far as possible every phase of community life, advantageous and disadvantageous, that time and available energy can secure, but if selection of specific problems is made either for the purpose of beginning the work or because of limitations of time and working force, the lines of investigations selected should be practical, should have in view, improvements affecting as many people as possible, should be easily understood by the masses and should be measurable in commonly accepted quantities. Stated in brief, a survey must follow lines which are of a practical character and must have in view tangible improvements which are easily understood and most generally desired.

As a setting for the questions to follow, every social worker should know his city as a whole. Its origin and the character of its early settlers affect the method of solving its present problems. The work-

er in a certain Pennsylvania town, for instance, may have to reckon with the thrift and conservatism of its Pennsylvania Dutch founders, while in a "boom town" the worker may find that his chief function is to ensure a sanely slow development of its social activities. Even in New York City light was thrown on the specific problems of a certain section, upon its industries, its housing, its racial mixtures, by a study of the successive stages of development through which the farms upon the left bank of the Hudson have been replaced by a crowded tenement district.

Therefore, social workers, especially if newcomers in a town should know about the early inhabitants and about the industries which formed its nucleus. Local history and biography may be printed and available; the oldest inhabitant may throw more light than he perhaps realizes upon the means which must be used to insure a sound social development.

When and under what circumstances was the town founded?

What is its present population? Population by decades for the last fifty years.

Who were the original settlers? Present population by nationalities.

What have been the significant factors in its political, industrial and social development?

1. The Consideration of Population.

I place this first because it is to a large extent the determining factor of social life in a community.

(1). Foreign or native born.

If the population is largely foreign in character the complexity of the problems to be considered is naturally increased..

The type of worker whom the dominant industries call to the town has a marked effect on its social development. A striking instance of this is the influx of Slavs to do the unskilled work in the steel mills and coal mines of Pennsylvania, with the low standards of living which result from the changed environment and the low wages often paid them. Even in small manufacturing towns a proportionately large group of foreigners often gather before any one in the town realizes their number or the problems they create. Hence the need of making a racial analysis of the population. The figures of the United States census if secured for several decades will show whether the number of immigrants in the town is increasing and whether, therefore, work for them must be

included in plans for future activity.

(2). Literacy.

Closely associated with the problem of racial analysis is that of literacy. The racial and industrial makeup of the population determine to a large extent the status of the population from the standpoint of literacy.

The facts relating to the educational status are of statistical nature and can easily be ascertained from the local school department and the state or federal census. The following are the facts to be ascertained:

What is the number of adult illiterate in the community, by age, sex, and place of birth?

What is the number of foreign born persons who cannot read or speak the English language, by sex and age?

What is the number of pupils in the public schools who finished the grammar school course and the number of pupils who finished the first, the second, the third, and the fourth year of the high school?

What is the number of pupils who finished the special school courses provided for industrial educa-

tion as compared with the total who begin such training?

These four questions will serve as a measure of the educational status of the population and will also indicate the task that is still to be performed in order to make illiteracy impossible and the privileges of the public schools of the most general service.

(3). Stability.

A fundamental element in community life is stability of population. A study of nine hundred fifty-six adults in the survey at Belleville, Kansas, indicated that 10.1 per cent had resided at Belleville only one year, 9.7 per cent only two years, 22.6 per cent from three to five years, 15.5 per cent from six to ten years, 14.6 per cent from eleven to twenty years, and 27.5 per cent over twenty years. The permanent nucleus in Belleville is, therefore, the 'old timers', the 27.5 per cent of the people who have ^{been} there over twenty years. The fluctuating element is represented by the 20 per cent of the adults who have resided in the community less than two and a half years. The stable element stands for the permanent interests of the community, the fluctuating element makes for change and variety.

(4) Family Unit.

In the domestic department of society we are ever confronted by new problems which seem almost insurmountable because their very solution will bring about an entirely new order of things. Some of the problems which must be considered here are:

Influence of new industrial order on the family unit.

Change of marriage age. Also birth rate, death rate, divorce, and ratio of infidelity of men as compared with women.

2. Geographic Considerations.

The facts relating to geographic situation may seem superfluous and obvious, but many a problem depends for its solution upon a proper knowledge of location, environment, and proximity to other communities and resources. The following geographic considerations are essential:

(1). Land.

As to the general contour, is the town or city located upon upland or lowland or both, and to what extent?

What is the total area of the community and how much is unoccupied land?

How much of the unoccupied land is fit for use

and how much is capable of being rendered useful and in what way?

Is the surrounding land within a radius of ten miles agricultural, manufacturing, wooded or fallow land, and how much of each?

(2). Water.

Is there any water front available and to what extent?

Is the water front navigable and if not why?

Consideration of water supply for drinking.

(3). Drainage.

Is drainage system adequate?

Question of contamination of water supply through drainage.

(4). Climate.

What is the general climatic condition and what are its known effects upon health?

All of the above problems are capable of being answered by consultation with engineers of the locality, the United States Geodetic Survey Department, the weather bureau, and such books and pamphlets as may be found in the publications of the state and federal offices.

The problem of providing sanitary, accessible

homes, the interchange of population between communities due to irregularity of employment, the cost of living as related to accessible market facilities, are largely determined by the amount of land available for housing purposes, the transportation system, etc. A careful examination of the facts related to the aforementioned questions will form the foundation for a comprehensive study of the problems which are to follow.

3. The Sociological and Economical Considerations.

(1). Civic considerations.

(a). Legislation.

It is a generally accepted fact, demonstrated by repeated study that the type of government of a community not only reflects the citizenship of that community, but determines to a very considerable extent the number and solution of many of its social problems. An analysis of the machine of the local government is therefore a prerequisite of efficient work in remedying existing conditions, and often in explaining civic apathy that is so dangerous to American democracy.

This consideration should be in the nature of an analysis of a governmental unit, the question of suffrage, thoroughness of legislative work, enforcement

of law. Also to what extent have the efforts of civic reform movements for cleaner and more efficient municipal government yielded to substantial results? What of the provisions for parks, playgrounds, public baths, the care of streets and alleys, etc.? In short, what provision is being made for reform laws and to what extent are statute laws being enforced in relation to the public welfare of the community life?

(b). Public utilities.

Then, too, in this connection consideration should be given to the rapid development of public utilities and their proper management and control, this is becoming of ever increasing importance. Formerly keeping up the highway and bridges was the extent to which a town was compelled to go. To this was soon added sewers and garbage disposal, the water supply, fire protection, lighting of streets, the problem of local transportation and the control of street traffic. In fact municipal life has become so complicated and so dependent upon the services of these various utilities that the failure of any one to function properly will affect the life of the entire community, and may result in untold hardship. These public utilities when

analyzed carefully respond very readily in exposing defective spots and open the eyes of the public to the possibilities of improvements.

(2). Industrial considerations.

There is perhaps no group of facts more difficult for the social worker to secure than those bearing on the industrial conditions, since some figures have never been compiled and others the employers may be unwilling to make public. Certain figures may be secured from the State Department of Labor, others from the United States Census, The board of trade or chamber of commerce and the employers themselves may be able to give you further data. The figures from all these sources must be checked up and supplemented by data secured from individual workers. Without detailed knowledge of local industry, however, it is impossible to understand the problems of the working people and the needs of individual families. Facts are also need wherewith to combat the tendencies of boys and girls to drift into occupations which are most easily found but which offer no opportunity for advancement.

(a). Capital.

Is wealth being concentrated in fewer hands? Has the organization of large corporations resulted in a great withdrawal from the people or a more general distribution of wealth? How about the ownership of homes, and the effect of investment through building and loan associations, national and state banks, private saving banks, and postal saving banks?

From the standpoint of justice, what is the nature of the foundation upon which the capitalistic institutions are established? Is there room for improvement and reforms?

(b). Labor.

How do wages, hours of labor, and the physical conditions of the factory and home compare with those of a generation ago? Have the work of the American Federation of Labor, the railway brotherhoods, and the social reform organizations with the legislation secured by them prohibiting child labor and regulating conditions in factories, mercantile establishments, mines, bakeries, tenement houses and sweat shops, really benefitted the wage working men, women, and

children of this country?

How do the provisions by employers for the wage earners, health, safety and comfort, recreation, education, housing and insurance compare with those of the last generation?

What has been accomplished by way of provision against invalidity, unemployment, and old age disability, through savings and provident funds, mutual relief associations, pension systems of industrial and financial corporations, and trade union benefits? To what extent and through what means is the wider application of social insurance possible?

What is the significance to the wage worker of the wide spread adoption of accident compensation as a charge upon industry, in place of the individual litigation method under liability laws? What further effects may be credited to the new system in respect to equalization of risks and prevention of accidents.

What do the records of savings banks and the industrial departments of insurance companies reveal in respect to the accumulation of savings on

the part of working men and people of small means?
What is being done to enable the wage earner to borrow
for legitimate needs without resort to the loan shark?

Does the difference between the labor cost and
selling price represent the employer's profit? What
changes have taken place in the proportionate return
to labor and capital in the gross earnings of industry?
What have been the results of experiments in minimum
wage legislation? What of the economic merits of the
proposal?

To what extent are collective bargaining, media-
tion, and arbitration being employed in the various
relations of capital and labor.

(c). Immigration.

What special problems with the relation of the
well being of the masses have we to solve in conse-
quence of a practically unrestricted immigration?
The problem suggested here is of vital importance as
it has a vital bearing on the social and economic
conditions of a community. Following is a suggestive
outline in making this analysis.

Number of each nationality, length of residence,
literacy.

Do the immigrants live in a separate section of the town?

How does this compare in type of house and sanitation with the homes of other working people?

Is there a separate church for each nationality? Are there parochial schools connected with the churches? Is a foreign language used in them?

What part do the immigrants take in town politics? Are they organized in groups under leaders of their own race who dictate their political action?

In what industries are they employed? Do they belong to the same trade union locals as the English speaking workers?

What classes of immigrants are debarred from admission to the United States? Which may be deported after admission? In what ways are the various departments of the city, state and national governments attempting to meet the problems created by our complex population?

(3). Sociological considerations.

(a). Political ethics.

What are the gains for purity and cleanliness

in politics through regulation of primaries, publicity of campaign contributions, the secret ballot, and the civil service merit system? Are legislative bodies thwarting or responding to popular demand? What is today's concept of the relations of government to industry in respect to enforcement of law, restriction of monopolistic and competitive abuses, railroad rebates, passes, etc.? In fine, to what extent is the political pulse attaining to the normal? What points need remedying?

(b). Business ethics.

How about the standards of business honor? What has been gained through the demand of the people for publicity in the business methods of banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and other private corporations? What particular phases of business life call for reforms?

(c). Social ethics.

Under this heading would come a consideration of the ideals or institutions in a community which contribute to moral delinquency. Are minors in the community being properly safeguarded? Is the problem one

of control and supervision, or that of prohibition?

(d). Church and welfare societies.

To what extent and with what results are the churches touching human lives in the community, and through individual lives influencing social life? In order to ascertain these points, it will be necessary to consider the following facts:

The population of the city or town.

Number of churches with their total seating capacity.

Total resident membership of the churches with the average Sunday morning attendance.

Number of children attending the Sabbath schools. Are the boy and girl problems being given separate and careful consideration?

The ratio of adult male church members as over against members of the opposite sex.

Are the churches co-operating in extensive and intensive moral and spiritual work?

What relation do the welfare societies, such as the associated charities, free employment bureaus, visiting nurses, municipal lodging houses, rescue

missions, etc., bear to community welfare?

(8). Housing.

Because of their influence on health, home life, and the social life of the community, the housing of the town's inhabitants is of primary importance and a matter of concern to all engaged in social work.

Every social worker should learn what are the laws, ordinances, and regulations affecting the maintenance and construction of dwelling houses of any character, and how far they are being enforced. These may be part of a state law or may be city ordinances or department regulations. It is easier to get city ordinances passed, than to enact a state law, but the former can be more easily amended by those opposed to good laws before the public realizes it.

Then facts about the city's actual housing conditions should be secured, not necessarily by a regular investigation but by noting, as home visits are paid for whatever purpose, violations of these laws and ordinances or unsanitary conditions not yet covered by ordinances. Each violation should be recorded on a five-by-eight card reinforced where possible by a

photograph showing the actual condition. Data should be gathered as to the number of dark rooms in the old houses and new, the overcrowding of rooms (especially by lodgers), number of cellar dwellings, high rents, defective plumbing, poor fire protection, common use of toilet facilities, lack of access to water supply.

The everyday records of social agencies often contain much useful information. The associated charities of Columbus, Ohio, analyzed, by size of family and number of rooms, the 1037 families cared for in one year, showing that 142 were living with two or more persons to the room, while in some instances there were six, seven, eight, and even nine persons to the room. Such facts, made vivid by a description of what these conditions mean to individual families are a forceful argument for a city ordinance against overcrowding.

With the growth of industries and the migration of labor from one center to another has come a problem of housing persons living away from their families, which in many cities has assumed large proportions. The rooming houses and the hotels are the places which largely provide homes for this class of population and

the consideration of these hotels and rooming houses should receive attention in the body of a housing survey.

Closely connected with housing conditions is the rate of home ownership existing in the community. Ownership determines not alone the condition of the homes, but the stability of the population, the standard of citizenship and self-respect.

As may be seen from the above general consideration of the subject the problems of housing may be segregated into three groups, namely;

Sanitation, which determines to a considerable extent the health and efficiency of the workers,

Congestion which has to do with sanitation as well as the morals of the tenants.

Ownership which largely influences the stability, thrift, and citizenship of the population.

Are city dwellers securing an improved standard of decency and comfort, of light and air in their homes? What has been accomplished and what remains to be done?

(f). Recreation.

It has been very truthfully said that recreation is the safety valve of civilization, it is the nightmare and ideal of modern society, it is the balancing medium between the strain of daily toil, and the normal physical and mental functions, it is the protector of human society and the training ground for the criminal and degenerate.

With the loss of facilities for outdoor fun and neighborly festivity that follows the growth of cities, formal provision of recreation for both adult and children has become a necessity.

How many supervised play grounds are there in the city? Are they properly conducted to meet the needs?

Are there a sufficient number of parks? Especially near congested quarters. Are they adequately policed? Are band concerts provided? What amusements are offered? Are children allowed to play on the grass?

What use is made of the streets? As play places for ball playing, coasting, roller skating?

Is the school plant being used as a social center?

In this connection should also be considered the dangers inherent in commercialized recreation, as for example in the saloon, public dance hall, rooming house,

cheap theaters, summer amusement resorts, these present the most important problems of recreation and amusement that exist in a community. The aforementioned appealing as they do to the normal desire of young people for a good time are nevertheless are often offered under circumstances which endanger the morals of our boys and girls. Even when not directly conducive to immorality cheap shows have a demoralizing influence because of the low standards of language, of manners, and of conduct which they make attractive. A careful study of conditions in them is therefore desirable.

(g) Education. (Public Schools.)

The subject of education in a community is one so generally of common concern and touches so many aspects of community life that little need be said in favor of including a study of the educational facilities in the body of a social survey.

The educational facilities of a community and the racial and industrial makeup of the population determine the educational status which should be ascertained for the purpose of comparing the efficiency of the school system, its service to the community, and the educational problem presented by the foreign elements. The facts relating to the educational status are of statistical

nature and can easily be ascertained from the local school department and the state or federal census.

Are the educational institutions keeping abreast with the times?

Is there mutual co-operation between the home and the school in seeking the advancement of the best interests of the youth in the community?

How about the standard of efficiency of the teaching force?

How about the age of compulsory school attendance?

Is proper attention given to sanitation?

(h). Public health.

Another important sociological consideration in a community survey is that of public health. Health is no longer reckoned a matter of private concern to the individual; the state now recognizes that the preservation of health is one of its most important functions. To this end it is necessary that the community should know what diseases are most prevalent and what public and private measures should be taken against them. In every city there should be an organization of private individuals to study the matter in co-operation with the board of health or other local health officials and with the local association, and to devise means for

lessening the evil. This suggestion applies equally to towns since the lack of proper sanitation, of adequate hospital facilities, of an active health propaganda, often result in their having a higher local death rate than have the congested large cities. The following are some of the important considerations in a study of community health conditions:

Are diseases incident to industrial life spreading or being conquered?

The influence of speeding up industry on health.

What of the work of the board of health, hospitals, medical societies, sanitoriums?

The study of the health of a community may be divided into three important factors, namely;

The conditions of health that exist, - this relates to mortality and morbidity.

The factors that determine the condition of health, - that is, the various causes of sickness and death.

The laws intended to promote health, - that is, the legislative control of health.

(i). Poverty and dependents.

Poverty and dependency are the synthesis of the conditions which cause our social mal-adjustment, par-

ticularly industrial inefficiency and impotency. They are the fruits of our social lack of foresight and of the wastefulness of our human resources.

Owing to the absence of a definite line of demarkation between self support and poverty, and also because of the decided difference of opinion between experts as to the necessary wage needed for a normal standard of living, all consideration of the subject of poverty and dependency will have to be based upon the facts relating to persons and families aided by charitable agencies, rather than upon the number of persons and families in need of aid. Questions to be considered here are:

The number of families and individuals receiving aid,

The nature of relief agencies of the community, how sustained?

The danger of duplication of aid through various societies.

The necessity of seeking out and abolishing evils which cause poverty and dependency.

(j). Crime.

Within the last two decades a broad and scientific point of view concerning the causes and prevention of crime has affected both the law and public opinion.

Crime has become a matter of social responsibility in the same degree in which illiteracy, industrial accidents, and poverty are matters of social responsibility. Criminal law and the machinery provided for its enforcement is turning its face from punishment and revenge to prevention and reform. The questions to be considered under this topic are:

Question of crime itself. Is it on the increase?

The general causes of delinquency.

To what extent is the probation system being employed? How effective?

Is proper medical attention being given to the needy, such as drunkards and prostitutes, while in confinement?

Are the prisoners taught a trade and paid a wage?

Do dependent families of prisoners receive aid?

(k). Defective. (Insane, feeble minded).

The numerous and very different kinds of mental diseases which together are usually spoken of as insanity have considerable importance for the social worker. No other group of diseases is responsible for so many long and continued withdrawals from productive life. The beds in the public institutions for the insane of a city like New York usually outnumber the beds in all

other public hospitals. Moreover many distressing family situations which confront the social worker and which seem almost inexplicable are due to changes in conduct and reasoning which depend upon commencing mental disease. Some of the problems to be considered under this heading are:

The causes of the ailment.

Are the institutions adequate for the local needs?

What facilities exist for the treatment of the defective?

II. THE PREPARATION FOR A COMMUNITY SURVEY.

Social surveys vary, first as to the scope of the survey and second as to the persons who may properly make the survey. For the particular survey which has been outlined in this paper, which is rather intensive and complete in character, the co-operative community plan is preferable. For a thorough community survey an expert to supervise the work may be used to considerable advantage; care, however, must be exercised to avoid commercializing the survey. In a co-operative community effort the co-operation of the following agencies should be secured and the work apportioned according to the special adaptability of the various organizations:

1. Agencies Co-operating.

- (1). Churches.
- (2). Charitable organizations.
- (3). Y. M. C. A.
- (4). Board of Trade.
- (5). Business Men's Associations.
- (6). Grange, or other fraternal societies.
- (7). Women's Clubs.
- (8). University Club.

2. Organizing for the Community Survey.

- (1) General committee.

In the co-operative plan a general committee of not over twenty-five representative persons of the city should be organized with a chairman. It is highly important men be chosen as this will insure the confidence of community in the movement. This general committee should secure the service of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation. If it is desired to be accurate in the details throughout, the service of National and State Health and Charitable Organizations may also be secured.

The work of this general committee is supervisory in character, the recording of statistics and drafting

of bulletins also falls to their lot.

The fact should never be lost sight of that the enterprise is a co-operative community enterprise and aid of the entire community should be solicited to make the survey a success.

(2). Sub-committees.

In addition to the general committee a large body of volunteer workers should be secured to act on the sub-committees. In the Springfield survey the general committee consisted of twenty-five men and the volunteer workers, including those working on the survey investigations, and those helping in the survey exhibition, numbered six hundred. Each sub-committee should, if possible, devote their time to the investigation of a particular department of community life.

(3) General allotment of fields of labor.

In the general allotment of fields of labor the particular adaptability of the worker to a particular field should be considered.

III. THE MAKING OF A COMMUNITY SURVEY.

1. Method of Procedure.

When the organization is perfected, we are then ready to proceed with the survey. A large share of the labor connected with the gathering and organizing of the

material of a social survey depends upon the ability of the workers to find the most reliable, the most comprehensive, and the most accessible sources of information. The general types of information are two;

(1). A study of records.

Statistical data on most every phase of economic or social conditions can be secured from official and unofficial sources. State, federal, and city reports and records. Also reports and records of various industrial and social institutions.

(2). General and particular observations of community.

Some of the most valuable information is gleaned through a general and particular observation of the community life. There is much information both social and industrial which can be derived from investigation of actual conditions alone. Before undertaking such investigations, it is most desirable that the persons who, through their occupations or interests, have had occasion to come into contact with the conditions to be examined, should be consulted. Such consultation will reduce the work by securing the interest of a group of informed persons who may also point out ways

and means of getting at the facts without difficulty or delay.

2. Some of difficulties.

(1). Securing enlistment of capable workers.

The thoroughness of the work depends to a large extent upon the thoroughness of the worker. Any person is capable of collecting facts indiscriminately or inexactly. The feat is so easy and the results may make so impressive a mass that frequently volunteers filled with zeal and sympathy rather than with expert ability are entrusted with the responsibility for research. And yet, it cannot be too often repeated, the description and diagnosis of the ills of society, that is of men in their community relations, are most certainly not easier to accomplish than the description and diagnosis of a person's physical ills. Nor is it easier to name the best remedy. The zealous friend does not make the most reliable physician, or if another simillie be ventured volunteers cannot beplacé architects in house designing.

Competent persons available for research are by no means so frequent as research itself is. More would become available if more were sought. Their importance

is especially great when the form and details of an investigation are planned. But they are needed to supervise the execution of the plans and finally to weigh evidence and deduce conclusions. In all of this they can of course utilize the labor of untrained volunteers or paid workers acting under direction.

(2). Securing inside information of social institutions. .

One of the great difficulties encountered in any social survey is to be able to examine the bed-rock of social and industrial institutions. The superstructure is often evident, but an examination of the foundation requires strategy and a general understanding of the wiles of the offender.

3. Necessity of careful and thorough tabulation of facts.

The necessity is obvious. The survey can be effective and successful only in proportion as every worker is accurate in his tabulation of facts. These facts must be gathered together and consolidated by each subcommittee. The general committee then gathers together and consolidates the facts of the survey as a whole.

4. A Community Survey Exhibition.

A very impressive illustration of this important

method of bringing home to the mind of the community at large the results gleaned from a community survey is found in the social survey exhibition at Springfield.

During two months preceding the opening of the exhibition a special campaign of publicity and promotion was carried on which kept the subject of the survey before the people constantly. A sufficient number of interesting things happened during the course of the campaign to furnish still other daily survey stories for the papers, and as the campaign grew more and more people not formerly associated with social work became interested and lent their help. The exhibition campaign included public addresses before churches, lodges, labor unions, school clubs, and other organizations and societies. A committee representing a wide range of interests made a census and secured the names of hundreds of persons who were useful in a variety of ways in preparation for the exhibition. From eight hundred to one thousand people took some part in the preparation or in the programs of the exhibition itself.

The exhibition was held in a large hall. Booths were arranged about the hall setting forth, by means of printed posters tacked to the walls and miniture homes, parks, school houses, etc., the general community con-

ditions. There were also a number of live exhibitions, for example, a playground where children were constantly present playing and being taught games, a movie picture hall, a playhouse where at half hour intervals a fifteen minute play was produced during each afternoon and evening session. Five different plays were given. The plays illustrated different survey topics such as recreation, charities, industrial conditions, and medical inspection. These plays were made with a purpose to entertain as well as to instruct.

5. Necessity of a Post Survey Committee.

The survey to get the fullest results should be "followed up". After the first general awakening of interests the citizens need to be systematically re-acquainted with the conditions^{found} and the public mind consecutively urged to take the next steps. The information should not be allowed to grow dim or out of date, nor effort allowed to grow stale. Follow up work, therefore, should be both a further driving home of what information is already in hand and also a more or less continuous investigation of new developments and changing needs.

A post survey committee is therefore indispensable if the best results would be secured from a social survey. This committee will act as custodians of the facts

gathered throughout the survey, and also co-operate with the community at large in improving social and economic conditions.

At Springfield definite recommendations were made by the survey body, and sub-committees appointed to carry out these recommendations in the various field covered.

Another field of opportunity for the post survey committee is the school room. Social survey findings have been introduced into the curriculum of many schools throughout the country and has served in no small way in lifting the standard of social ideals. If we expect the oncoming generation to be intelligent and to take its part in public affairs, it is high time that the lesson is drawn from some of the current facts and principles be instilled in the minds of the pupils of our public schools.

IV. THE RESULTS AND BENEFITS DERIVED FROM A COMMUNITY SURVEY.

1. Dependent on efficiency of organization.

It is highly essential that the proper spirit possess the body of workers as a whole. Without this there can be no definite and outstanding results. The possible benefits to be derived must be emphasized sufficiently

to stir up a vital interest in the survey. There must be a harmonious functioning of the organization throughout.

2. An understanding of community life with special reference to particular needs, social and economic.

The survey is first and last an educational measure aimed at informing the citizens on local conditions and public questions, and to stimulate thinking in terms of the whole community.

The following are some of the public statements made after the great survey at Springfield, Illinois:

A. L. Bowen, Secty. of Illinois State Charities Commission, "I would say a new community conscience, or, perhaps more truthfully, an aroused and stimulated community conscience, is the most noteworthy effect of the survey. Our attitude as a community toward all questions affecting its well being has radically changed. We see new meanings in them and react to them in a different manner. Our sense of duty in many cases where it formerly would have been dormant now asserts itself and prompts us to action. There is a new spirit in our work."

Similarly, Nicholas Lindsay, a resident of Springfield said, "I at least feel that the picture of this

survey exhibit will remain in the minds of the citizens as the general concept toward which they are all going. The spirit of that final dinner, with its new leaders springing up and its sober resolution, will probably abide. We have the serious expectation that henceforth Springfield's graver rank and file and leading citizens of whatever party are enlisted for steady lifetime tasks, each in his chosen place."

Amy Woods, Secty. of Newburgh Associated Charities, in referring to the results of a survey at Newburgh, New York, said, "What seems to me the most significant aftermath of the survey is the awakened social atmosphere of the town."

3. This revelation of social and economic needs will serve as an inspiration for reforms and improvements.

H. D. English, of Pittsburgh, Pa., said after the survey at Pittsburgh, "We have found here a much better and finer spirit, a determination to get together not only bravely to face all the wrongs which the survey has disclosed, but to correct them," A number of reforms followed the survey at Pittsburgh.

Among the results achieved from the Springfield survey were:

A general reorganization of the public school system. With an aim to advance to a greater extent community welfare.

Great outstanding reforms were wrought in the field of delinquency and correction.

A new impetus was given to work of advancing public health.

Marked improvement was made in the methods of charitable ministration.

A new emphasis was also quickened in the matter of recreation. A cleanup of some disreputable institutions and the establishment of social centers, play grounds, athletic fields, and improvement of parks, all with a purpose of bettering community conditions, were brought about.

The work at Springfield, Pittsburgh, Topeka, Newburgh, or Fargo, can be repeated at any place where a community survey is properly conducted.

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